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CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE

Race Relations Day Number

January - February, 1944

In This Number

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"It has been said that in time of war enemies tend to swap vices."

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"We must see to it that every race and color and class and creed are free within the boundaries of our own land. It is a spirit that is long overdue."

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

In the Next Number

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE for March-April, 1944, will be a Church College Day number and will carry articles and other materials portraying the services, the needs, and the church and constituency relationships of the church college.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE

Boyd M. McKeown, Editor

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY THE DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
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We Must Be Vigilant

As a certain excellent radio program goes off the air each week it leaves the words of our title ringing in its listeners' ears.

Vigilant, due perhaps to its association with the kindred term *vigilante,* has to the popular mind a more or less spectacular significance. It conjures up visions of stern justice administered by strong and silent men.

According to Webster's unabridged, however, Vigilant has a meaning less heroic but far more current and more universal in its application. It means, "attentive to discover danger and to provide for safety."

It has been said that in time of war enemies tend to swap vices. Japan, aligned against Germany in World War I, contracted the Prussian dreams of a super-race and of world conquest and following the War several of Germany's erstwhile enemies entered upon programs of nationalism which, in spirit if not in mechanics, followed the German pattern. It would be tragic in the extreme if after the present war the American scene should reflect the racial intolerance of the Nazis.

For America over the next few years the Negro cause may well be the barometer of democracy. While defending democracy on a dozen foreign fronts we shall also do well to look to its safety and its universal application on the home front.

There are certain only slightly appreciated facts which hold significant connotations for all who would be vigilant for American democracy.

1. The question of race has assumed world proportions and there is a oneness in its pattern as found in our home communities and in Africa, India, or China.

2. Of every one hundred babies born in the world sixty-three are colored.

3. A major portion of the natural resources of the world are at this writing in the possession of colored races.

4. Science denies the existence of inferior or superior races. Racial differences are cultural only and indicate merely that some races are relatively more privileged or less privileged than others.

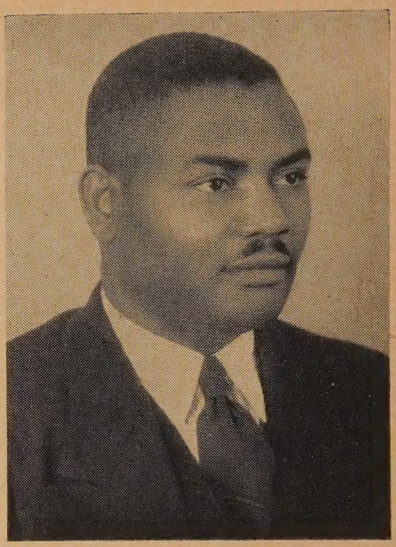
5. No spot on the earth's surface is more than sixty hours of travel time from any other point.

If in behalf of democracy and the democratic way of life we would be "attentive to discover danger and to provide for safety" we must accurately assess these facts both separately and in their inter-play upon each other.

B. M. M.

The Church College and the Democratic Ideal

Postwar Social Reconstruction a College Man's Job



M. LaFayette Harris *

In the March, 1943, issue of the Association of American Colleges Bulletin there appears an article on "Education in Wartime China" by President Y. C. Yang of Soochow University. Among many other things it shows that both the number of Institutions and the total National student enrollment have continued to increase in spite of the tragedies of war. The vitality of Institutions, individual teachers, and students have been effectively intensified by Japan's ruthless effort to destroy Chinese morale. But more significant than this is the fact that the Chinese philosophy of education is fundamentally ethical, with a major emphasis upon the Humanities which give to the educated Chinese a kind of international vision through which he conceives of moral development and the concept of democracy as an interrelation between the individual, the family, the state, and the world.

Moreover, a person's rights and privileges are determined by the degree of his intellectual and spiritual development. Leadership must be trained, and training is not interpreted solely in terms of specialized skills, but rather in terms of broad moral, cultural, and intellectual insight into Humanity and Human relationships. Pursuant to this goal, the Chinese Selective Service takes the position that men of unusual promise and intellectual powers can make their greatest contribution to their country by attending the University. In this wise China is training a leadership for moral and spiritual Reconstruction after the war. China is not entrusting her concept of Chinese Freedom and Spirit to accident, military interests, or untrained men and women.

No true American can possibly read the Yang article without entertaining many haunting questions. What is the basis of Democracy? Can the Democratic Ideal be entrusted to minds untrained, or minds without genuinely Ethical Concepts? Is the Democratic Ideal limited to a majority vote? Can real Democracy be obtained without personal responsibility, individual initiative and universal brotherhood based upon the ability to justly and intelligently adjudge any given situation? What is being done today to assure America of an adequate flow of trained men and women whose point-of-view is sufficiently humanitarian and whose mind is adequately fortified for leading us

* President, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas.

into broader avenues of Freedom and Democracy after the war?

These and many other issues are obvious. There are those among us who note the exacting training program in many colleges and universities under various branches of the Armed Services, and commit the unfortunate fallacy of assuming that here is to be found a new reservoir of leadership. To assume such position is tragically erroneous. The very exacting nature of such training tends to destroy rather than create the kinds of initiative so necessary for leadership. Moreover, the emphasis here is upon immediate utility and force, which are in themselves destructive to leadership as defined in the Democratic state. In it, one is regimented and all finer values must necessarily be subordinated to the practical ends of warfare. By force of circumstances a materialistic philosophy and Hedonistic Ethics prevent development of the Democratic Ideal which is fundamentally Ethical and Religious. Certainly, to expect broad leadership from this source means wishful hoping, and, most likely, grave disappointment.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the materialistic philosophy consequent upon this almost universal program of technical training for war service will inevitably exert its influence at the peace table. It is very difficult and even risky to entrust the terms of peace entirely to men of war. Not only history, but the sheer logic of the situation would warrant otherwise. And yet, if no other reservoir of leadership is developed, what other alternative is there? China replies by pointing to her increasing number of universities and enrollments, her Selective Service policies, and most significant of all, her Humanitarian and Ethical concept of Education and her emphasis upon broad training as a pre-requisite to leadership. What is our American answer? Daily straws in form of training units under governmental control tell us the direction of the wind.

Reconstruction after the war will be a "College Man's Job." Our Society has dignified intellectual development. Unfortunately, however, it has suffered a lag in demanding that such intellectual development be built upon sound Moral and Spiritual principles, without which there can be no Democracy. If the Freedom for which we fight is to be preserved, an adequate supply of well trained men and women whose philosophy is fundamentally Ethical and Humanitarian sitting at the Peace Table, and an ample flow of them into the total Program of Reconstruction to follow, must be assured.

Where is the Reservoir for such leadership to be found? The answer to this question is made easy by the History of American Education. The Christian Colleges may well be termed the Fountainheads of Democratic Leadership. Their graduates constitute a most influential group for good in their leadership around the world. From them come men whose share in Reconstruction carries the hope of future Peace.

By its very nature, the Christian college is most capable of doing this particular job. It gives special attention to Human attitudes and emotions along with intellectual development; it emphasizes the moral and spiritual elements as fundamental in one's training; it accents the dignity of human nature, wherever found. True to the Christian Ideal, it is the real Church College that must be depended upon to provide the type of Leadership necessary

to assure our American Democracy. For true Democracy is fundamentally dependent upon Moral and Spiritual values, rather than political bickering. In the final analysis, the sense of personal responsibility and integrity as accented in the real Christian College is the core of the democratic process, and no member in a democratic society is any safer than the weakest link in the chain of our complex relationships.

It is most desirable that the role of the Christian college in assuring Democracy through the quality of Leadership it produces might be more effectively impressed upon the American mind. There are many laymen of considerable wealth who do not even realize the contribution made by Christian colleges to their own security by preserving the Democratic Ideal and the concept of personal initiative behind Private Enterprise. As we face a future in which rests the prospect of regimentation, it is in the hope of broad visioned Leadership of the type produced by our Christian colleges that we must find relief.

In this kind of Leadership rests our hope for the kind of Social Reconstruction which will avoid the common errors of the past. Our entire system of social and economic values must rest upon common, fundamental, and enduring principles as Human Beings—the Sons of an Eternal God. The Christ way of life will thus become basic to the concept of Democracy. Local prejudices will be replaced by Courage, Intelligence, Stamina, Aggressiveness, Moral Fortitude, Supreme Respect for Humanity, and a world vision for the concept of Brotherhood.

This has a peculiar significance for the Negro, the overwhelming majority of whose Leadership is produced by the Church college, as well as for the church which must assume leading roles in providing opportunities for constructive integration of minority groups in the New World Order. Our Christian Colleges now face their greatest challenge in all history. Our American future will depend in large measure, upon their acceptance of this challenge to become the reservoir of Sound Leadership in a troubled world.

* * *

Valuable Volume

A Manual for Trustees of Colleges and Universities, by Raymond M. Hughes. The Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa. $2.50.

This book was written because "A shocking percentage of the 17,000 men and women serving as trustees, directors, and members of the boards controlling our American colleges and universities, know little of their responsibilities and care little about their institutions; perfunctorily attend board meetings, and approve presidential recommendations without understanding or serious consideration."

This small volume will prove to be not only invaluable to college trustees but a trustworthy guide to college presidents on college administration. If some of the principles that the author suggests for trustees were carefully followed they would help to correct many mistaken administrative practices. The chapter on the "Appointment of the President" forms the basis for wise procedure on that important task.

The author commendably sets his sights for the life of a college far down in the future. To him the service of an educational institution should be thought of in terms of years and not a transient period.

This book is a valuable addition to the field of college administration. J. O. G.

The Claflin College Graduate in World War II

E. Horace Fitchett *

The worth and position of our institutions in American life are being determined today in terms of their contributions to the War effort. If it is the purpose of educational institutions to keep alive the ideals of our social system; and to translate these ideals into ways of thinking, acting and living, then such an appraisal is justifiable. It is notorious that the democratic ideals and the Christian principles of our world are threatened by the most persistent set of organized material and spiritual forces that our civilized society has ever witnessed. The merits of an educational institution no less than of the Nation must be judged today, therefore, in the light of the intellectual, spiritual and material equipment with which its alumni and students are prepared to render a service for the successful resistance of these unChristian and undemocratic principles.

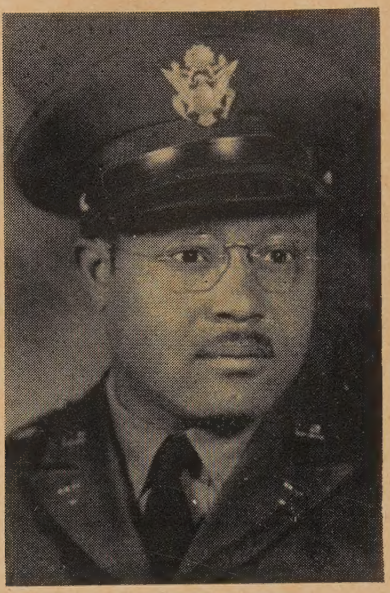
Claflin College was established in Orangeburg, South Carolina, in 1869. Therefore, as far as institutions for the Higher Education of Negroes in this country are concerned, it is considered one of the oldest colleges, celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday before the end of the present academic year.

The 500 Negro boys and girls who have completed the full college course are engaged in more than 30 different branches of work. As a Methodist institution, one branch of service in which the work of the school has been most effectively registered is the Christian ministry. More than a third of the ministers in the South Carolina Conference (Central Jurisdiction) have graduated from or studied at Claflin College.

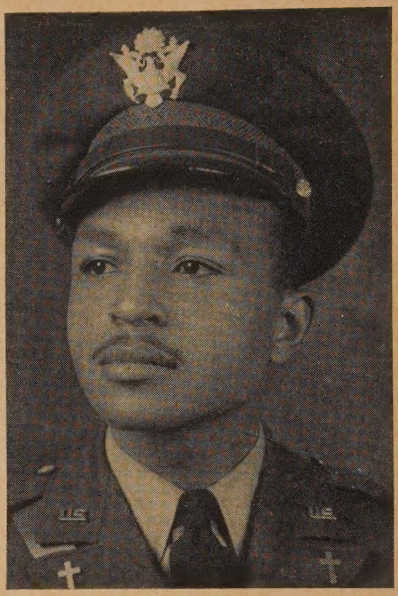
While the school is small, seldom having more than 225 students enrolled at any one time, 100 former students, half of whom were graduates, were in the armed forces at the beginning of the present academic year. Thirty-two per cent of the graduates in the service are commissioned officers, some of whom are stationed in such outposts as Australia, India, and South America.

Good reports of former students find their way to the college from many different combat zones and training stations. One graduate, Herbert Dubra, was the first Negro chaplain on New Guinea. Receiving personal recognition as a morale builder from General MacArthur, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. Another chaplain, Captain Robert Harrington, in India, recently flew 3,000 miles to

* Dean, Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina.



CHAPLAIN HERBERT DUBRA



CAPT. CHAPLAIN ROBERT HARRINGTON

deliver the baccalaureate sermon for the commencement of Leonard Theological Seminary in Jubbalpore, India.

Other graduates are serving their country in varied ways. Some are instructors, some are clerks, several are engineers, each placing at the disposal of his particular branch of the service the resources developed in the classrooms, on the athletic field, in the laboratories, and in assembly halls of Claflin College. A very recent graduate is stationed at Ft. Benning as an instructor of illiterates, training those men who could not meet the mental requirements for the army. A Navy man is studying pharmacy in a school which has been open to Negroes only two months. He has attained one of the highest ratings for Negroes in the Navy—that of Pharmacist Mate Third Class. Fort Dix has a former Claflin student as the chaplain's assistant. A sergeant, John Milton Shuler, has been graduated from an administrative course at Atlanta University, receiving one of the three highest records in his class of 325 soldiers.

When it is realized that none of the Claflin students or graduates, as far as our records show, have been rejected because of physical defects, and of course none of them have been turned down on account of mental incapabilities, the source of the potency of our social system is made quite obvious to us. The extent to which it has been necessary to reject both white and Negro men, on account of these deficiencies, has been the basis of a considerable amount of alarm on the part of the military men and civilians alike. It has been brought impressively to the attention of our enlightened society that those groups of people, be they minorities or others, which have succeeded in enjoying some of the fruits of democracy are those groups which are best prepared to serve

(*Continued on page 30*)

Dillard Renders Unique Service

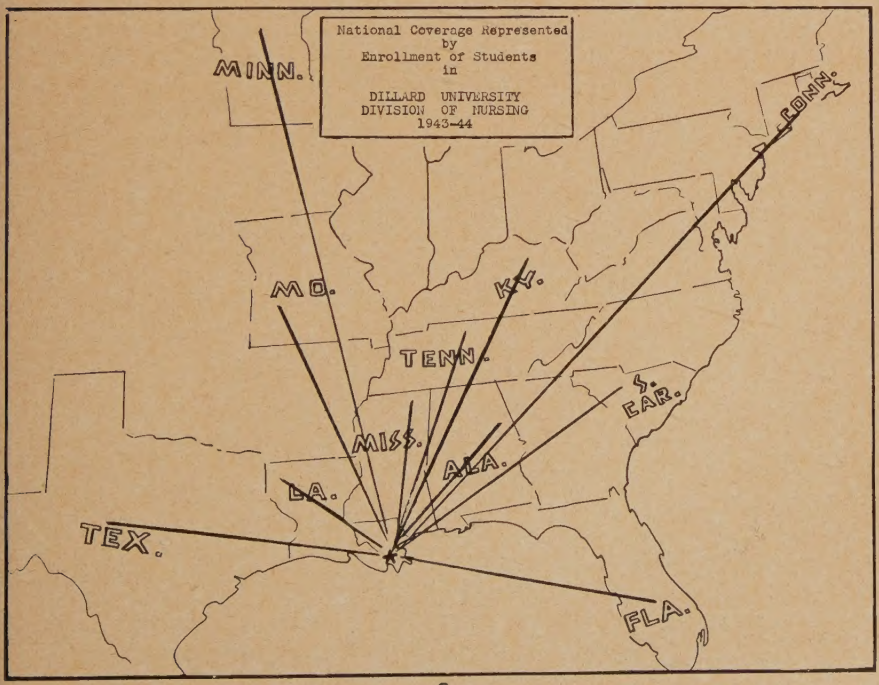
A. W. Dent *

Nursing Education A Co-operative Enterprise

Three and a half million Negroes live in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi. In this vast area there was no really good school of nursing for Negroes until Dillard University at New Orleans entered upon this piece of public service in September, 1942.

The establishment of a program of nursing education within the college curriculum rather than in a hospital represents a comparatively new trend in the training of nurses. Upon the University's suggestion, nursing education experts agreed that if existing facilities in New Orleans could be co-ordinated

* President, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRANTS
POSTGRADUATE COURSE FOR PHYSICIANS

Offered By

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL OF DILLARD UNIVERSITY
DURING EIGHT YEARS 1936 - 1943

States Represented 10 — Number of Doctors 137
Towns Represented 74 — Total Attendance 339
Average Annual Attendance 42

through Dillard University, New Orleans would probably be the best place to establish the first collegiate school of nursing for Negro young women.

To consult on the establishment of the program the University was fortunate in having come to New Orleans for a concurrent visit of several days the Nursing Education Consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation and the Senior Nursing Education Consultant to the U. S. Public Health Service. Included in these conferences were representatives of the Dillard faculty, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, the Charity Hospital of Louisiana and the Louisiana State Board of Nurse Examiners. The program as conceived entailed the full use of the academic facilities and faculty personnel of the University in providing two years of collegiate work preliminary to a three-year clinical course, upon the completion of which students would be awarded a bachelor's degree and a diploma in nursing. In addition, the program also entailed the full utilization of the facilities of Flint-Goodridge Hospital, a 100 bed hospital operated by the University, of Charity Hospital, a 3,300 bed hospital operated by the state, and other public health and social welfare agencies.

The program as drawn up in the New Orleans conferences was submitted for the criticism of the National League of Nursing Education and of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing. All of their recommendations were incorporated in the program when the first students were admitted in September, 1942. By the fall of 1943 there were 52 students from 11 states enrolled in the Division of Nursing, some of whom have qualified for entrance into the clinical portion of the course through having previously completed two or more years of acceptable college work.

Of unusual significance is the fact that the 100 year old Charity Hospital at New Orleans, one of the most famous hospitals of the world, has for the first time in its history permitted Negro nursing students to be taught within its walls. The Dillard University students at Charity Hospital receive instruction in the same classes with the white students of Charity Hospital and the University is given the privilege of selecting jointly with Charity Hospital a person who serves as co-ordinator of instruction for Dillard University students while they are on services at Charity Hospital. A year's experience with this plan has demonstrated the capacity of both races to work in the South without friction in the pursuit of an education and in the service of mankind.

Postgraduate Course for Physicians

Draw an imaginary line from Chicago to Kansas City, then through St. Louis to Nashville and on to Tuskegee and New Orleans. West of that line, with the exception of the Far West, there is no hospital fully approved either by the American Medical Association or the American College of Surgeons which grants staff appointments to Negro doctors.

There are a number of hospitals in the area operated by Negroes, but they are small and too inadequately equipped to meet the requirements of national rating agencies. The tax supported hospitals, although they usually admit Negro patients, do not permit Negro doctors to serve on their medical staffs. Some private hospitals operated by

whites also admit Negro patients, but deny their facilities to Negro doctors.

Likewise, Negro medical men in this area are denied membership in the established professional societies.

Because of this dearth of opportunities for Negro doctors to get clinical experience, and because of the professional ostracism which they usually experience, Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University at New Orleans initiated in the summer of 1936 as one of its educational functions a two-week postgraduate course for physicians. During the following eight years, twenty per cent of the doctors living in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, have attended at least one of the courses. The accompanying map shows the 10 states and 74 towns from which registrants have come.

The instruction is given by an interracial faculty composed mostly of teachers in the medical schools at Tulane University and Louisiana State University, supplemented by chiefs of departments at Flint-Goodridge and by out-of-town guest lecturers. Instruction is given by means of lectures, clinical demonstrations, and operations, and includes in its scope all of the major fields of medicine. An interesting feature during two years has been a symposium on the public health programs of the various states in the area, conducted by officials from the respective state boards of health. Although the instruction is primarily given at Flint-Goodridge Hospital, the doctors are frequently taken to white hospitals like Touro Infirmary and the state Charity Hospital for clinics and ward visits. They also frequently go to the two white medical schools for specific demonstrations.

Through the co-operation of (1) many of the top ranking teachers in these two local medical schools, (2) officials of local white hospitals, (3) Negro doctors of New Orleans who (because of Flint-Goodridge) have had superior opportunities, and (4) Negro guest lecturers who have come from distant places like New York, Washington, and Chicago, Flint-Goodridge has been able during the past eight years to provide professional stimulation to the Negro doctors of this area; and what is more, to improve the medical service available to the vast Negro population whom these doctors serve.

* * *

"There are two reasons why this (giving Federal Aid in the form of scholarships to the individual students rather than in extraordinary grants to the institutions) should be the case: First, because the nationalization of the system of Higher Education inevitably would result in the same kind of freezing into castes that eventuated on the continent, with results disastrous to both France and Germany; second, because the variety of background of American colleges has been a safeguard to our institutions, and the economic disaster to the smaller colleges, especially those connected with religious denominations would be a severe blow to the nation.

"America must avoid the dangers of authorizationism in any of its aspects. The denominational colleges, also, must be preserved."—Governor Arnall, of Georgia, at dinner in honor of newly installed president of William Jewel College, Kansas City.

* * *

Louisburg College (Louisburg, N. C.) began the one hundred fifty-sixth year of its history when it opened its doors in September.

METHODIST INSTITUTIONS FOR NEGROES

Schools Related to Department of Educational Institution for Negroes, Board of Education, The Methodist Church

The following institutions will share in the receipts from the Race Relations Day offering.

Professional Schools

Gammon Theological Seminary—Atlanta, Georgia, Willis J. King President

Meharry Medical College—Nashville, Tennessee, E. L. Turner, President

Flint-Goodridge Hospital—Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana, John L. Procope, Superintendent

Standard Four-Year Colleges

Bennett College—Greensboro, North Carolina, David D. Jones, President

Claflin College—Orangeburg, South Carolina, J. B. Randolph, President

Clark College—Atlanta, Georgia, James P. Brawley, President

Dillard University—New Orleans, Louisiana, A. W. Dent, President

Paine College—Augusta, Georgia, E. C. Peters, President

Philander Smith College—Little Rock, Arkansas, M. LaFayette Harris, President

Rust College—Holly Springs, Mississippi, L. M. McCoy, President

Samuel Huston College—Austin, Texas, Karl E. Downs, President

Wiley College—Marshall, Texas, E. C. McLeod, President

Junior Colleges

Bethune-Cookman College—Daytona Beach, Florida, James A. Colston, President

Morristown College—Morristown, Tennessee, J. W. Haywood, President

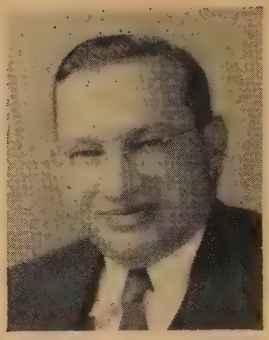
Secondary Schools

Gilbert Academy—New Orleans, Louisiana, Margaret Davis Bowen, Principal

Religious Foundation

Morgan Christian Center—Baltimore, Maryland, J. J. Seabrook, Director

Co-operation in Civic Affairs at LaGrange



HUBERT T. QUILLIAN *

At LaGrange, Georgia, through the years the leaders of both races have worked together on projects of common interest, so that an excellent spirit of understanding and co-operation has developed for the common good. Working together for common ends promotes harmony in any given situation, and develops a spirit of good will. Co-operation of effort is based on mutual respect, and sympathetic interest and comes from the heart.

LaGrange is an industrial city of 23,000 of whom 18,000 are white and 5,000 Negroes. Of the ample church and school facilities in the city, four schools and fourteen churches are for Negroes. Within the past four years, four new schools have been built in LaGrange, two of them for whites, and two for Negroes.

Of the one hundred fifty school teachers in LaGrange, thirty-seven are Negroes. One of the Negro teachers, C. N. Kelly, principal of McGregor Grammar School, has taught forty-one years in the system. Another principal, Mary Knight, has taught for eleven years and C. N. Warner, principal of the High School, for eleven years. During this period, not a single student of the High School has been in court. Each of these teachers is held in highest esteem by all.

This High School was for many years the only one for Negroes between Atlanta and Montgomery, Tuskeegee of course excepted. There is an excellent Glee Club. It appeared on a community broadcast recently, originating at LaGrange College and carried by WSB, Atlanta. All phases of community life were represented on this broadcast and a widely representative per-

* President, LaGrange College, LaGrange, Georgia.

NEGRO SCOUTS, LAGRANGE, GA.

sonnel, including high municipal, county, civic, and church leaders, participated. All the music was furnished by the Negro High School Glee Club.

Four years ago, Scouting was started for Negro youth in LaGrange under joint direction of Negro and white leaders. Two years ago an executive was employed in the Council whose sole responsibility was the promotion of Scouting among Negro youth. There are now seven Boy Scout troops with 322 enrolled and four Girl Scout troops with 170 girls enrolled.

Of the fourteen Negro churches in LaGrange, all were built co-operativley. Recently a debt of several hundred dollars on their First Baptist Church was paid off for the most part by white friends in the city. There are eight resident Negro ministers in LaGrange, two of them with Seminary training.

In the facilities for health, equal provision is made for children of the various schools in the city. At the City-County Hospital, a quarter million dollar institution supported as its name implies by the municipality and the County, thirty of the ninety beds are for Negroes. This is a standing arrangement though Negroes furnish less than 5 per cent of the taxes from which the institution is supported.

The organization for Civilian Defense activities reaches throughout the city, and the auxilliary police and firemen render very effective service. At a police rally last fall at which arm bands and certificates were awarded to the Negroes completing O. C. D. training courses, a splendid address was delivered by W. W. Aiken, Negro leader of Atlanta, who served in France with Chief Mathews of the local police. He told impressively of how the chief had saved his life on one occasion and of his gratitude to him. This rally followed a parade paced by a Negro band from Fort Benning. They marched from the Court House to the School auditorium, over a mile, while thousands cheered. It was an unusual demonstration of community unity.

In the Red Cross campaigns, the scrap drives, and the community

(*Continued on page 30*)

Negro Students and Their New School Building, LaGrange, Ga.

Overdue

ALBERT P. SHIRKEY *

Nothing has so captured the imagination of The Methodist Church south of the Mason-Dixon Line as Race Relations Day. The interest shown in this day is an indication that there is a revival of interest in our brothers who belong to another race and who are of another color. During my seminary days I remember listening to one of the Negro leaders from Union Seminary in Richmond, Virginia. He placed the whole Negro problem in the hands of the Southern people. He told the audience that if the problem would ever be solved the solution would be found in the South. He challenged the South to face the whole problem frankly and fearlessly. Such an attitude is long overdue and now the day is upon us when we must do something about it.

I remember hearing another distinguished Negro leader say to an audience at the University of Virginia that there was a time in the thinking of the people that the race question was always seen as two horizontal lines, the Negro representing the lower line and the white man the upper line. He challenged his audience to change the direction of those lines and make them perpendicular, the white man and the Negro growing tall side by side, working with each other in the building of a better society and rendering to each other a contribution that would leave them individually stronger. There is no doubt in the mind of anyone who is at all acquainted with the life of Jesus but that this is the way He would place those lines. As Christians we must say in such a time as this, "There is something within me that hates a wall," and to do all in our power to tear down the partitions between ourselves and our brothers of other colors and other races.

Let us be honest in admitting that the problem is not going to be solved in a day. It is a long process of education. We must not get discouraged as to the amount of time it will take. The only sensible view in solving a problem of such magnitude is to take the long view. But after taking this view we must understand that there is something that we can do about it. We must remember that no spoken word, or written word, or attitude, or helpful ministry, or effort in the raising of social, educational and religious standards will ever be lost. Many of the islands of the sea have been formed by the dropping of one coral shell upon another. It has taken a long time to build the reef, but each small life has played its significant part in the building of an island strong enough that a city can

* Pastor, Travis Park Methodist Church, San Antonio, Texas.

be built upon it. The kingdom of brotherhood and good-will shall not be brought into the world by the efforts of the genius, but by the contributions of each individual worker. Each thought, each act, each attitude must play its part in the building of that kingdom.

We need to ask the question and sensibly answer it—"What is America?" America is not a race, a color, nor a creed, but a land where all of these colors and races and creeds are brought together. America is a spirit—the spirit of freedom. Wherever, therefore, one group is in slavery to another, or where one group dominates another, or where a group is pressed down in its economic, educational and religious life, no man in America can be truly free. Our task is not alone to keep from being shackled by a foreign foe, but to see to it that we do not allow ourselves to be shackled within the boundaries of our own country. We must see to it that every race and color and class and creed are free within the boundaries of our own land. It is a spirit that is long overdue. We cannot hope to build another world until we release a better spirit. The time is now!

It is unthinkable that we should allow blind spots to get before us. We need to see all men as our brothers and thank God for the contributions that they are making, irrespective of their race or their color. It was my privilege to visit Tuskegee Institute. Walking up and down in front of the laboratory we were most fortunate in seeing Dr. Carver standing on the porch outside of his laboratory deep in meditation. I stooped down beside my son and told him that he was looking at one of the greatest men of the world and made him promise me that he would never see men as black or white, yellow, red or brown, but would honor all men for what they were and for what they could become by the Grace of God. I wanted him always to remember that achievement and culture are not a monopoly of any race. They belong to us all. Such a feeling generally is long overdue.

In making a liberal contribution on Race Relations Day we are making an investment in the betterment of human life. In so doing we become co-workers together with God in the building of the kind of world for which Christ prayed, lived and died. In all of our efforts may we remember that this Christ with his nail-scarred hands is toiling beside us and with us in the building of a brotherhood worthy of His Father's blessing.

* * * *

Doctor Pierce Cline Passes

Dr. Pierce Cline

Doctor Pierce Cline, who in the past ten years guided Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana, from an enrolment of three hundred and twenty students to a comprehensive program which today enrols more than fourteen hundred students, died at eleven A.M., on Monday, October 25, in a Shreveport hospital. He had been under treat-

ment for a few days for a carbuncle from which infection developed and spread through his body.

Doctor Cline was born in 1890 in Waleska, Georgia. He was educated in the public schools of Georgia and at Reinhardt College. Later he went to Emory University, taking his Bachelor of Philosophy degree there in 1916 and his Master of Arts degree in 1917.

He later did graduate study in Columbia University and in 1934 received an honorary LL.D. degree from Birmingham-Southern College.

His teaching experience included membership on the Birmingham-Southern faculty in 1918, one year on the faculty of Robert E. Lee Institute in Alabama, and thirteen years, beginning in 1920 as professor of history at Centenary, and ten years, 1933-1943 as President of Centenary.

He was widely known and greatly admired throughout the South as an educational leader. He was also in great demand as a lecturer and speaker.

In 1923 Doctor Cline married Miss Mary Darnell, of Shreveport, and is survived by his wife and three sons, and by his father and mother who reside in Waleska, Georgia, and by two brothers and eight sisters.

Boston University Graduate Praises Faith of Navy Fighters

American sailors are cooler, better poised fighters because of their lack of hatred for the Japanese, says Navy Chaplain Lieutenant Carl Knudsen, just back from duty in the South Pacific. Lt. Knudsen, a graduate in 1924 of the Boston University School of Theology, former Plymouth (Mass.) pastor, and now, wounded and on limited duty, chaplain to the Navy trainees at Harvard University, says that an emotional fighting spirit can cause the loss of a battle, especially in the Navy where a man needs full possession of his faculties, and a mathematical coolness to defeat the enemy.

Fighting service men in all the American battlefields rely on religion to help them through action, and to keep them from being disheartened during the long months from home. One of the most touching scenes he saw in his service was a group of Seabees who had not seen a chaplain for nine months, and to whom he gave Holy Communion.

Another important service of religion in the South Pacific, according to Chaplain Knudsen, is the bond of trust it inspires between the natives and the Americans. Church missions have penetrated far into the jungle during years of peace, and their effect is being shown now. Lt. Knudsen cited the example of a sailor who had seen one of his brothers killed in action, and was to assist in the burial of another brother. During the ceremony, a native stepped up to the bereaved boy and said in perfect English, "Never mind, don't cry for him. For your brother there is no more war. Now he is happy . . . . safe in the arms of Jesus."

"It was incredible," remarked Lt. Knudsen, "this native, who was a convert, telling a white man that his religion would be enough for him."

* * *

"The Church has a diversity of needs requiring a diversity of leadership. . . . . Has the time not arrived for the consideration of a more clearly defined differentiation of special function or emphasis among our theological seminaries? Should not *each* of them in addition to providing a board and thorough preparation for the work of the ministry also, by mutual agreement, offer

special training in some *one* of the particular fields for which special leadership is needed? . . . .

"Its (the Seminary's) products should exert an influence far out of proportion to their number in shaping the work which is to be. . . . . Such a ministry regardless of where it serves will need to be world-minded and have an ever-enlarging appreciation of the ecumenical character of the Christian Church. . . . . With no point geographically more than sixty hours distant from any other point, no man must be spiritually far from his fellowman in understanding and goodwill."—Dr. Lester A. Welliver, President of Westminster Theological Seminary, in his inaugural address.

* * *

Scarritt Stages Study Conference

"We are having the Scarritt catalogue come alive here," said an enthusiastic member of the Study Conference recently held at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee. Other comments on the meetings were equally favorable. Doctor Ben A. Whitmore, member of the Scarritt Board, in assessing the results of the Conference a few days later said, "I believe the meetings held at Scarritt over the last week-end will prove to be of great help to the President and his faculty. . . . . Such a program, if put on annually, might wear out, but a series of such meetings once every two or three years might prove most profitable."

Doctor Hugh C. Stuntz, Scarritt's new President, evaluated the Conference as follows: ". . . . the democratic educational procedure we followed, without too closely limiting the discussion with a detailed agenda, had in it possibilities for creative and constructive criticism. . . . . Personally, I was highly pleased with the whole procedure."

Bishop Paul B. Kern, Chairman of the Scarritt Board, said, "If an institution is to live and serve in a changing era it must be constantly reorienting itself to its environment. Education can become dead and lifeless because it is unrelated to the present. The Study Conference at Scarritt College is an effort to keep pace with a changing world."

The scope of the Study Conference discussions was broad, including the history and aims of Scarritt as outlined by Doctor Jesse L. Cuninggim, President Emeritus, the program, responsibilities and procedures incident to training for a new day in missions, student personnel, institutional relationships through the University Center, with Vanderbilt University and George Peabody College for Teachers, and Scarritt's public relations in general.

The spirit of the group was marked by an honest search for truth. It was agreed at the outset and faithfully adhered to, that there would be no official action on any point but that the discussions would be frank and thorough and that a detailed record of comments and suggestions would be kept.

The Conference began on Friday evening, November 12, and with certain variations of procedure and with one or two appropriate interludes continued through Monday morning following. A meeting of the Scarritt Board of Trustees was held Saturday afternoon and a worship service including the dedication of two new campus properties constituted the program for Sunday afternoon. The series of Conference sessions was very fittingly followed on Monday afternoon by the inauguration of Doctor Stuntz as President of the College.

Pastors' Schools Have Good Season

With six more Pastors' Schools than in 1942 and with a total enrolment of seven hundred and five more persons than in the previous year the Commission on Courses of Study may contemplate with considerable satisfaction the 1943 record of the Pastors' Schools which it sponsors. A list of the 1943 Pastors' Schools with their respective enrolments follows:

Name of School *Location*	*Enrolment 1943*
ARKANSAS—Hendrix College, Conway	284
BALTIMORE AREA—M.N.&I. College, Morristown, Tenn.	73
BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, Seminary, Westminster, Md.	72
CALIFORNIA, College of Pacific, Stockton	99
CENTRAL KANSAS, Southwestern College, Winfield	176
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, Newton Hamilton	104
CINCINNATI AREA, Bowling Green Univ., Bowling Green, Ohio	153
CLAFLIN, Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.	70
COLORADO, Iliff Seminary, Denver	158
COLUMBUS AREA, Philander Smith College, Little Rock	38
GEORGIA, Wesleyan College, Macon	244
GULFSIDE, Waveland, Miss.	92
HOLSTON, Sullins College, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.	334
ILLINOIS, Illinois Wesleyan, Bloomington	112
INDIANA, Purdue University, W. LaFayette	479
IOWA-SOUTH DAKOTA, Clear Lake, Iowa	160
KANSAS, Baker University, Baldwin	167
KENTUCKY-LOUISVILLE, Ky. Wesleyan, Winchester	262
LOUISIANA	199
MAINE, Lake Cobbosseecontee	44
MICHIGAN-DETROIT, Lansing	205
MICHIGAMME, Mich. (No. Peninsula)	34
MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN, Hamline University, St. Paul	116
MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE, Millsaps College, Jackson	176
MISSOURI, Central College, Fayette	223
NEBRASKA, Nebraska Wesleyan, Lincoln	114
NEW ENGLAND, Wilbraham Academy, Mass.	100
NEW YORK, Drew Seminary, Carmel, N. Y.	103
NORTH ALABAMA, Snead Junior College, Boaz	264
NORTH CAROLINA, Greensboro College, Greensboro	262
NORTH DAKOTA, Wesley College, Grand Forks	72
NORTHERN NEW YORK, Dempster Grove, New Haven	28
OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	234
OCEAN GROVE, Ocean Grove, New Jersey	124
PENINSULA, Wesley Junior College, Dover, Del.	70
PITTSBURGH AREA, W. VA., Wesleyan, Buckhannon	145
PORTLAND AREA, College Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.	97
SILVER LAKE (Genesee Conf.) Silver Lake, N. Y.	102
SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia College, Columbia	202
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, U.S.C., Los Angeles	100
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, McKendree College, Lebanon	125
SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Georgetown, Texas	220
TENNESSEE, Beersheba Springs	133
TEXAS, Southern Methodist University, Dallas	410
TOP-OF-THE-WORLD, Billings Poly, Billings, Mont.	62
TROY CONFERENCE, Poultney Jr. College, Poultney, Vt.	140
TOTAL ATTENDANCE	7,181

THE DEPARTMENT OF

The Methodist Student Movement

HIEL D. BOLLINGER

State or Regional Conferences of the Methodist Student Movement

State or regional conferences of the Methodist Student Movement are held throughout the nation during the school year. In each case, a state or regional student council, together with adult counselors, plans the program. To these conferences come students from Methodist colleges, Wesley Foundations and other student groups. The purpose of the conferences is to keep intact the inter-collegiate fellowship of Christian college students. Special attention is given at these conferences to the program emphases of the Methodist Student Movement for states, or similar regions.

The conferences also give special attention to some national projects of the Methodist Student Movement such as promotion of the magazine *motive,* recruiting college students for caravans, and attention to special observances such as the World's Student Christian Federation Day of Prayer, Interracial Week, and participation in the Crusade for a New World Order. In each case there is also discussion of the national program emphases of the Methodist Student Movement as it affects the state or similar area. The following is a calendar of the conferences that have been or will be held during 1943-1944:

State or Region	*Place*	*1943*
Northern Idaho-Washington	Yakima, Washington	November 12-14
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	November 26-28
Oregon-Southern Idaho	Eugene, Oregon	November 19-21
Texas	Denton	November 27-29
		1944
Oklahoma	Talequah	January 28-29
Alabama	Jacksonville	January 28-30
Ohio	Delaware	February 4-6
Mississippi	Matheson	February 11-13
North Carolina	High Point	February 11-13
Virginia	Farmville	February 25-27
South Carolina	Columbia	February 18-20
Tennessee	Nashville	February 18-20
West Virginia	Morgantown	February 18-20
Illinois	Evanston	March 3-5
Georgia	LaGrange	March 3-5
Colorado	Fort Collins	March 3-4
Florida	Tallahassee	March 17-19
Kentucky	Winchester	March 24-26
Kansas-Nebraska	Baldwin, Kansas	Last of March
Indiana	Bloomington	March 31-April 2
Wisconsin	Eau Claire	April 14-16
Michigan	Ann Arbor	April 14-15
Iowa	Ames	April 21-23

Conferences in Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, New England and Southern California-Arizona are to be announced.

Participation of the Methodist Student Movement in the Crusade for a New World Order

Throughout the Nation, local units of the Methodist Student Movement are now participating in the Crusade for a New World Order which was initiated by the Council of Bishops.

The impetus for such participation came in the Student Movement from the platform of faith and method which the National Methodist Student Commission adopted and recommended to local groups. It is published in pamphlet form under the title, "Christian World Brotherhood and the New World Order." The statement begins with these words,

"The students of The Methodist Church are a part of a world that is filled with hate, confusion, disorder, sweat, and blood. There are millions of other college students and youth who, like ourselves, are distraught and confused but who also are groping for the light and are seeking a way whereby a stable and enduring social order may be brought to pass—a social order in which hate will be supplanted by love, poverty may give way to plenty, fear may be banished, and all may have liberty and security. We believe that we have heard a voice and have seen a light that can bring our world to a new and better way of life, in which human values will be paramount and understanding will produce brotherhood."

From this the students proceed to a statement of their beliefs in the centrality of Jesus Christ, the Church as a fellowship, "faith without works is dead," and that they as students are "debtors of the ages and trustees of the future." This is followed by their pledge of dedication and challenge to their fellow students to

"be willing to pay the price of Christian discipline through study, prayer, vocational preparation, sacrificial service and giving, to the end that we may worthily share in the creative and redemptive process of building a new world order."

The final part of the statement is a great pledge to a course of action in which seven specific steps are outlined, each of them supplemented by a course of individual action in personal commitment.

Probably never before in the history of the Methodist Student Movement has a finer or more significant challenge to Christian living come from the college campus.

* * *

Suggestion to Pastors

Trinity Methodist Church of Chicago, each year prepares a printed "College Roll" which contains the name, home address and college address of the young people of the church attending college. The letter which accompanied the 1943-44 roll included the following comment:

Of the first College Roll (1936) 60 per cent of the young people are still in the neighborhood and identified with Trinity Church activities. "Your college life should not only extend your mental horizons but should also strengthen your religious faith as you more fully realize the power and goodness of an omnipotent God ruling the universe."

* * *

"Civilian youth will be the ones to build a new world, not the soldiers, for they are too busy destroying the old world."—Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, in Chapel address at Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth, Texas.

Morningside Opens Downtown Division

Morningside College (Sioux City, Iowa) in order to serve better the community and surrounding territory has opened a downtown division in which two weeks after opening more than one hundred twenty-five students had registered. The courses offered are of two kinds: college credit courses and certificate courses. The latter offer five weeks training in wartime service subjects and avocational interest subjects. The Income Tax class is taken by twenty-four business men, lawyers, bankers, and clerks. The course in Religious Education is taken by church school workers. A Rabbi from Lithuania wishes to perfect his English and obtain a college degree and a Russian girl is interested in languages and journalism.

* * *

Gammon School of Theology Sponsors Conference on Africa

A Conference on Africa sponsored by the Robert E. Jones Alumni Lectureship will be held on the campus of Gammon School of Theology (Atlanta, Ga.) from December 15 to 17. Among the speakers will be: Dr. Emory Ross, General Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; Dr. Thomas S. Donohugh, of the Board of Missions who has been secretary in charge of Africa for more than 20 years; Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Walter Turner, Negro Missionary and President of Stokes Bible Institute; and Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon, Director of Woman's Department for Work in Africa. The Conference will culminate in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Gammon with Dr. Robert N. Brooks, Editor of the Central Edition of the *Christian Advocate* as guest speaker.

* * *

Bennett Student Leaders Visit Campuses

Five Bennett College (Greensboro, N. C.) student leaders, accompanied by Miss Willa B. Player, director of admissions and registrar, have just completed a tour of ten college campuses in the East where they have conferred with other student leaders and college officials regarding trends and developments leading to postwar planning for colleges. The group was likewise interested in studying the opportunities offered for student responsibility and leadership on the various campuses.

* * *

Syracuse Trustees Given a "Living" Report

A "living" report to supplement the one read by Chancellor William P. Tolley was presented to the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University, (Syracuse, N. Y.). They inspected the College of Medicine, the Radio Workshop, the pulp and paper laboratories of the New York State College of Forestry, and the flight training facilities for the 65th Training Detachment. A report on the work underway was made by the dean or director in charge in each instance.

Community Health—A Line of Defense

Bethune-Cookman College (Daytona Beach, Fla.) has converted one wing of a dormitory into a health and hospital unit. The campus physician, nurse, and physical education faculty members are cooperating with the County and State Health Departments in holding group meetings and personal conferences and in showing educational films. Some of the areas of emphasis are: The control and prevention of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, hookworm, and trench mouth.

Bennett College (Greensboro, N. C.) has opened a health camp for twenty children selected from the public schools who will serve as a control group in building health habits as well as in overcoming handicaps in mal-nutrition and general physical deficiencies. As soon as a child is able to return to normal life in the public schools an opportunity will be open for an additional child.

* * *

Illinois Wesleyan to Establish Ida Haslup Goode Chair of English Literature

A movement has been launched among the friends of Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, sixth national president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to give recognition to her extensive service in educational and missionary work, by creating an endowment fund of $50,000 in her honor for an Ida Haslup Goode Chair of English Literature at Illinois Wesleyan University (Bloomington, Ill.) from which she secured her bachelor's degree.

Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York City, an intimate friend and close associate of Mrs. Goode, has offered $20,000 toward this object, on condition that the other $30,000 be raised from other sources.

* * *

High Point College Gives Account of Its Nineteen Years

High Point College (High Point, N. C.) in giving account of its nineteen years of service is able to point out to the local citizens who are helping to liquidate the college indebtedness that within that period 1,312 High Point young people have attended the college and have spent a total of 2,489 years in study there. Estimating that a student who goes to an out-of-town college would have to spend on the average $592.-58, including travel, day students at High Point spend $180.00, thus saving to local citizens a total of $1,026,911.62. It is estimated also that during that period $3,641,599.-04 was spent in the community by the students and college administration.

Corrections

1. In the November-December, 1943, issue of Christian Education Magazine Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, Doctor Horace G. Smith, President, was inadvertently omitted from the Directory of Educational Institutions related to the Board of Education of The Methodist Church.
2. In the same directory an error occurred in the listing of the Duke University Divinity School.

The Editor's sincere apologies to both these institutions.

Newsy Odds and Ends

RUTH L. BEYER

The original first blood donor in Massachusetts, Miss Margaret Middleton, a student in Boston University's College of Liberal Arts who will become a WAC upon her graduation in March, has contributed her fourteenth pint of blood, a total of almost two gallons. She has given twelve pints of blood to the armed services through the Boston Center, one at the Philadelphia Center and one at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital for the Cocoanut Grove emergency. Miss Middleton is one of the few people wearing the Blood Donor button with a red ribbon that denotes the owner as a member of the famous "Gallon Club."

* * *

A fifty per cent speed-up in ability to understand and speak a foreign language is anticipated by Edwin R. Place, chairman of the department of romance languages at Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.), as a result of an auditory method of language instruction in which the traditional textbook is minimized. Although recordings have been used before for supplementary work in the teaching of languages, Northwestern believes itself to be the first university in the United States to introduce this learning-by-hearing system as the basis of instruction in all beginning romance language courses. A special phonograph is used which permits control of speed and tonal quality, with earphones which give better reproduction and shut out extraneous noises and sounds, and with loud speakers which magnify the voice and carry it into all parts of the room.

One hundred six alumni of the Divinity School of Duke University (Durham, N. C.), approximately one-sixth of its graduates, are now in the chaplaincy of the United States army or navy. The Navy V-12 program, which permits undergraduate and theological students to enlist and finish their theological training before being called to active duty, is now in effect on the Duke campus, and a number of Divinity students have made application for acceptance under this plan.

* * *

Private George G. Weisz, Jr., one of the Army aviation cadets at Williamsport-Dickinson Junior College (Williamsport, Pa.), has gained national reputation as an artist through his lithograph print entitled "Storm on the Cape" which was accepted for the national exhibit held at the Library of Congress in October.

* * *

Quentin Brelsford, Ex'44 of Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware, Ohio), writes from Africa that an Italian prisoner did K. P. duty for a Yank squadron and soon became trusted. Then one day he "took off" and couldn't be located. The following day he returned with 27 other Italians who wanted to peal spuds.

* * *

Patterned after the Community Chest Fund, a Consolidated Relief Chest has been established at Allegheny College (Meadville, Pa.), to combine all annual solicitations into one huge charity drive. The organizations benefitting from this fund are the Red Cross, United Nations

Relief, Community Chest, World Student Service Fund, and the Scholarship Fund for Alleghenians now in the service.

* * *

President E. C. McLeod of Wiley College (Marshall, Texas), was guest speaker in Dallas at the War Chest Drive under the auspices of the Bi-racial Committee and the Interdenominational Ministerial Association.

* * *

A survey at MacMurray College (Jacksonville, Ill.) shows that this year's freshman class is the tallest on record. 24 per cent are less than 5 feet 3 inches tall; 51 per cent are 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 6 inches, and 25 per cent are more than 5 feet 6 inches tall. Only 1 per cent weighs less than 110; 52 per cent weigh between 110-125; 47 per cent weigh more than 125. 68 per cent are brunettes (brown hair); 25 per cent blonde; 5 per cent red; 1 per cent peroxide; 1 per cent black.

* * *

Cornell College (Mount Vernon, Iowa) this fall is inaugurating a plan of engaging nationally known leaders in various fields to spend one week or more on the campus. Dr. Rollo Walter Brown, author of *"Creative Spirit"* and many other books, and a speaker well known on many campuses, is the first to have been invited under this plan. He was on the campus the second week in November.

* * *

Boston University (Boston, Mass.) in co-operation with the Book Builders of Boston is sponsoring a sixteen lecture evening course on "Practices in Book Publishing." Literary editors of the Boston newspapers were the guests of honor at the opening session.

Christian Education Magazine to Donors of One Dollar or More

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE will be sent free for one year to each person who gives one dollar or more to the special Race Relations Day offering, which will be taken in local churches throughout Methodism on February 13. This is definitely not in the nature of a subscription price, for CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MAGAZINE carries no paid subscription list. The magazine is financed from the budget of the Division of Educational Institutions as a promotional enterprise and is devoted to furthering the interests of the Church's program of Higher Education. It strives to maintain a live mailing list of persons known to be interested in church-related institutions. The magazine, therefore, is sent to donors of one dollar or more as an expression of our appreciation of their concern for our Negro institutions and in the belief that such persons will find its content in line with their interests.

Good old-fashioned reading has come back into the college curriculum at the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University (Washington, D. C.) this fall. The courses do not treat reading from a remedial point of view but accept the work as a definite part of the technical equipment in communication of the person who must conserve time and increase effectiveness.

Myth of Race Superiority Exploded by Science

Science's answers to the widely-held beliefs in racial superiority are summarized succinctly by two leading anthropologists, Professor Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weltfish of Columbia University, in *The Races of Mankind,* a 32-page illustrated pamphlet issued as one of the popular factual, 10 cent publications of the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

"In any great issue that concerns this war we turn to science," the authors point out. "When we need new fuels, substitutes for rubber, lighter metals, or new plastics, we ask scientists to tell us what is possible and what is impossible. We need the scientists just as much on the race front. Historians . . . . sociologists . . . . biologists . . . . anthropologists . . . . psychologists . . . . have studied race. They can tell us: 'this is so,' 'this is not so,' 'this occurs under certain conditions,' or 'this occurs under opposite conditions.' "

The Races of Mankind does not contain all that science has learned about race, but it states, clearly and simply, the most important facts that have been learned and verified.

The pamphlet summarizes some of the things which are being done in this country to eliminate race prejudice and encourage interracial co-operation. And it points to the significance of these efforts as part of the war effort.

* * *

The first male student to enroll in the designing course of the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University (Syracuse, N. Y.) won the second prize of $500 in the Chicago *Tribune's* fourth annual fashion contest.

Association Program Looks to Postwar Era

When the Association of Schools and Colleges of The Methodist Church meets in its annual session at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday, January 11, it will with commendable forethought give timely consideration to the policies, standards, programs, and philosophy of church-related Higher Education in the postwar days.

The printed program, copies of which are now being mailed to Association members, forecasts a stimulating array of discussions which have been arranged by the Program Committee.

Doctor Gideon I. Humphreys, President of High Point College, is President of the Association and will preside at the Cincinnati meeting.

Other meetings of Methodist educators which are scheduled to precede the Association sessions are: The Joint Committee on Public Relations, January 9, 7:30 P.M., and the University Senate, January 10.

* * *

Methodist Institutions Cited

Favorably treated in the recently issued Annual Report of the General Education Board (founded by John D. Rockefeller) are several colleges of The Methodist Church.

Meharry Medical College is favorably discussed at some length and full page pictures of the campuses of Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Nashville, Tennessee, and Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama, together with several paragraphs of commendatory content, set forth some of their outstanding program features. The three institutions were recipients of General Education Board appropriations during 1942.

Widening Horizons

About a month ago the *Chicago Sun* asked several prominent mid-western educators the following question: "What permanent effect will the war have on college and university student life and curricula?" President Herman B. Wells, of Indiana University, in his reply said: "The postwar education will have to be designed to equip men and women to work and live in a world rather than a national economy." President Arthur C. Willard, of the University of Illinois, said: "There is no way in which we can change our national destiny as central in world affairs unless we lose this war. The fulfillment of that destiny will demand all of our abilities and material resources." From now on, our object in Higher Education most certainly will be to develop citizens of the world.—School and Society, January 16, 1943.

* * *

Know Your Church

Billed as a "Know Your Church" exhibit and characterized as a venture in Christian visual education, the period November 12-21 was used by the Church Board of Education of Central Methodist Church, Stockton, California, to acquaint the membership with aspects of the Methodist enterprise in every part of the world.

Pictures attractively arranged on fabricated panels covered 600 square feet of wall space and presented the church at work through missions at home and abroad, homes for aged, hospitals, orphanages, good will industries and last, but not of least importance, colleges and universities.

Doctor C. B. Sylvester is the pastor of Central Church.

Mt. Union's Carr Lectures

"The Mission of the Christian College to the World" since 1917 has been the timely subject for the annual Carr lecture at Mt. Union College (Alliance, Ohio). In his will the Reverend Joseph M. Carr, until his death Field Secretary for the College, bequeathed $1,000 for the establishment of a Foundation which would make possible bringing to the campus each year an outstanding speaker on the subject designated by him.

The first lecture was presented by Dr. William Oxley Thompson at that time President of Ohio State University. In the twenty-six years outstanding ministers and laymen, authors, teachers and educators, among them seven college presidents and three Methodist Bishops, have been Carr Lecturers.

The 1943 lecturer was Dr. Walter K. Greene, President of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., on whom the college conferred the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws.

* * *

Students of Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.) earned over $250,000 last year in part-time and summer jobs, an increase of 80 per cent over the previous year according to the University's Bureau of Placement. The bureau filled 2,344 requests for student workers out of 4,685 calls for part-time help. There were 1,937 calls for teachers, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year and more than twice the number received in 1940. The bureau placed a large number of alumni in essential industry and business, some positions commanding salaries as high as $10,000 a year. More employers than ever are turning to university students as a source of manpower.

"Spokesman of the New South," Interpreted by Emory Professor

An advocate of reform, Henry W. Grady, the spokesman of the New South, 44 years after his death is exerting an influence through his biography by Dr. Ramond B. Nixon, head of the Department of Journalism and Director of Publicity of Emory University. Grady was the first to demand and bring about prison reform in Georgia. He denounced and brought to law men who had flogged Negroes. Some of the gangs such as later became the KKK threatened Grady, but fearlessly he demanded that the Negro be given a full economic place and separate but equal accommodations and education.

Henry Grady, who was one of the South's greatest editors and orators, as well as reformer, was a member of The Methodist Church from boyhood, Dr. Nixon points out. Just ten days before his famous "New South" speech in New York City Mr. Grady made a new statement of his religious faith in Atlanta First Methodist Church of which Dr. Wilbur F. Glenn was the pastor for whom the Glenn Memorial Church on Emory campus is named. *Henry W. Grady: The Spokesman of the New South,* by Dr. Nixon which is the only inclusive and authoritative biography on Mr. Grady was selected last year for publication by Alfred A. Knopf in the annual biographical contest.

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"Justice, the cement of human society, is simply the equal treatment of equals."—President Robert M. Hutchins, Chicago University.

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The students in the "Work Camp" on Adrian College (Adrian, Mich.) campus this summer built an outdoor chapel in the college grove which forms a natural Gothic cathedral with the archway of the trees pointing upward. A cross and a pulpit were constructed by the students. The logs used for seats were hauled from a nearby farm. The wandering pathway leading from the college buildings to the Woodland Chapel is dotted at suitable points by quotations on rustic signboards.

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"It is likely that too many of our institutions shy away from religion for fear of antagonizing students or their relatives and friends. Regardless of the denominational or religious belief, I am firmly convinced that religion is a necessary part of the training of any young man to become a proper citizen, and religious teachings are naturally included in my suggestions for an educational program."

—From Boston University Bulletin, October 14, 1943, report of the President of the University.

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"There are, doubtless, some Christian colleges that need to change in the postwar period, but not altogether for the reasons currently given. They need to change if they have departed from the ideas and objectives that once gave unity and meaning to liberal education in the four-year college. They need to change if they have ceased to be Christian in purpose, outlook, and achievement. They need to change if they are satisfied with mediocre accomplishment of published high and worthy objectives. They need to change if, from year to year, they remain oblivious to the most advanced methods of administrative and instructional procedure. They need to change if, in days of peace, they have been blown out of their true course by the winds of temporary educational expediency."

The Claflin College Graduate in World War II

(*Continued from page 8*)

as the citadel of democracy and the bulwark of Christianity.

These Claflin boys have joined willingly and enthusiastically with the masses of mankind in the world in the hope that "Victory"—the one concept with a universal appeal and symbolized by a common sign which surmounts all language barriers—will result from their efforts and sacrifices. The victory about which they are most concerned is inherent in the four freedoms. Among other ideas the freedoms may be translated into: victory over ignorance, prejudice and hate, disease and want, exploitation and oppression.

Claflin College justifies her claims to the support of those who believe in the merits of Christian education in our modern, mechanized society, by emphasizing in her training program the oft-repeated dictum: By one's fruits one must finally be judged.

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Co-operation in Civic Affairs at LaGrange

(*Continued from page 15*)

and war fund efforts, Negro leaders met with white leaders for planning and counseling toward the best possible team work and co-operation in the common task.

The pageant "Downbeat" written and produced by George S. Johnson, white leader of LaGrange, was one of the best examples in recent months of community co-operation. It was designed to promote better understanding and appreciation of the Negro and his background from slavery to the modern day. The musical score, sung by eighty Negroes, ranged from spirituals to modern syncopation using as a basis the fundamental *down-beat* of the tom-tom. The performance was put on by the LaGrange Lions Club and staged at Callaway Auditorium for an audience of more than 1,000 people. The entire gate receipts were given to the East Depot High School (Negro) for the purchase of a combination radio-phonograph. The expense of putting on the performance was borne by the LaGrange Lion's Club.

Among the outstanding Negro leaders of the community have been two men who have worked at LaGrange College for a third of a century. Of one it is said by students and faculty alike, "He is a Christian gentleman." For the other, who was chef at the college for 33 years until his recent death, a memorial plaque was placed in the dining hall by the students inscribed to "a loyal servant, a noble spirit, a faithful friend." Thus through the years at LaGrange in increasing amity and understanding the leaders of both races have worked together in unity of spirit and co-operation of effort.

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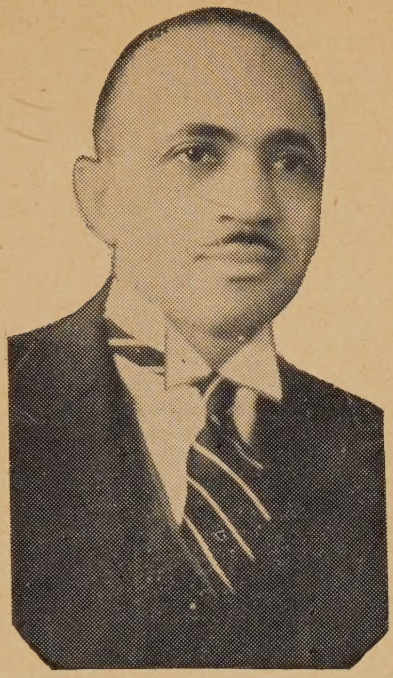
Post-War Education

Recently issued by the American Council on Public Affairs and Selling for $1 is a volume entitled "Education and the United Nations." The book is a report of the joint Commission of the Council for Education in World Citizenship. It contains a survey of the status of education in the over-run countries such as Belgium, France, Poland, Greece, etc. A general program for the enemy countries is also outlined. One may readily understand, after reading the book, the magnitude of the task facing educators in the post-war world.

Presenting

Reverend DeWitt S. Dykes



A.B., Clark College, 1930, B.D., Gammon Seminary, 1931, S.T.M., Boston University School of Theology, 1932.

To be truly appreciated and signally honored by those whom we serve while we are serving them is not a too common occurrence. Such, however, was the happy experience of the Reverend DeWitt S. Dykes, Pastor of Wiley Memorial Methodist Church, Chattanooga, Tennessee, who was recently the inspiration for "Appreciation Week" in recognition of seven years of outstanding ministry during an unusual period of achievement in the history of that church. A very tangible expression of the esteem in which he is held by his parishioners was a substantial cash gift. Appreciation of his congregation was further expressed by warm testimonials, of which the following are typical:

"Reverend Dykes is a splendid example to youth. He is a man of perfect moral proportions."

"He is an organizer with the ability to put his plans into execution."

Brother Dykes holds degrees from three Methodist institutions, his undergraduate work having been done at Clark College, Atlanta, and his theological training having been received at Gammon and at Boston. Reverend Dykes is the President of the Clark College Alumni Association, many of whose members are nationally known figures. They include a Spingarn Medalist, a wearer of the Purple Heart, a recipient of silver wings, chaplains, army officers, bishops, missionaries, ministers, teachers, business men, eminent surgeons, physicians, college presidents and other leaders in many walks of life.